

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT SERIES

Recidivism After Release from Prison



October 2012

**Office of the Secretary
Research and Policy Unit**

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To: Executive Planning

From: Gary H. Hamblin, Secretary

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gary H. Hamblin".

I am pleased to release the first of a series of performance measurement reports on Department recidivism rates, produced by our Department's cross-divisional Research and Policy Unit staff. This report, Recidivism After Release from Prison, sets the foundation for a consistent and defensible standard on how the Department defines and calculates recidivism rates. The scope of this analysis is impressive, tracking almost 125,000 offenders released from the Wisconsin prison system over a period of 20 years. Even more impressive are the results. Data shows that release from prison recidivism rates have steadily decreased since 1993.

Although I am sure there are many reasons for this trend, I do believe that one of the major factors in this success is directly related to the ongoing work and dedication of our staff across all facets of the Department, our collaborations with criminal justice and community partners, and our collective commitment to keep Wisconsin safe by reducing recidivism.

As the Department continues to move forward implementing policy and practices that are grounded on evidence-based principles, it is important that we continue to measure the effect and impact of these changes and focus our resources on what works – and, when necessary, abandon those practices that do not prove effective.

The Wisconsin Department of Corrections, and its entire staff, has a solid reputation across the nation. I am confident the recidivism rates will continue to improve, making Wisconsin an even safer place in which to live, do business, and raise families.

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Executive Summary

For this report, recidivism is defined as a new offense resulting in a conviction and sentence to the Wisconsin Department of Corrections (WI DOC). The follow-up periods (one, two, and three years) are calculated beginning at the time the offender is released from prison. Recidivism rates represent the number of persons who have recidivated divided by the total number of persons in a defined population. All recidivism rates are based on only Wisconsin offenses that have resulted in court dispositions that include custody or supervision under the WI DOC.

Recidivism Rates by Follow-up Period

| Release Year | Follow-up Period | Recidivism Rate |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 2009 | 1-year | 14.5% |
| 2008 | 2-year | 23.9% |
| 2007 | 3-year | 32.4% |

Overall, analyses show that recidivism rates have steadily decreased since 1993. The three-year follow-up recidivism rate decreased by 28.5% (or 12.9 percentage points) from 1993, when the recidivism rate was the highest at 45.3%, to 2007, when it was 32.4%. Furthermore, as recidivism rates decreased, the number of releases from prison dramatically increased, tripling between 1990 and 2009. An offender released in 1993 was 1.4 times more likely to recidivate within three years than an offender released in 2007. Overall, recidivism rates for a

total of 124,661 offenders released from prison between 1990 and 2009 are reported in this paper.

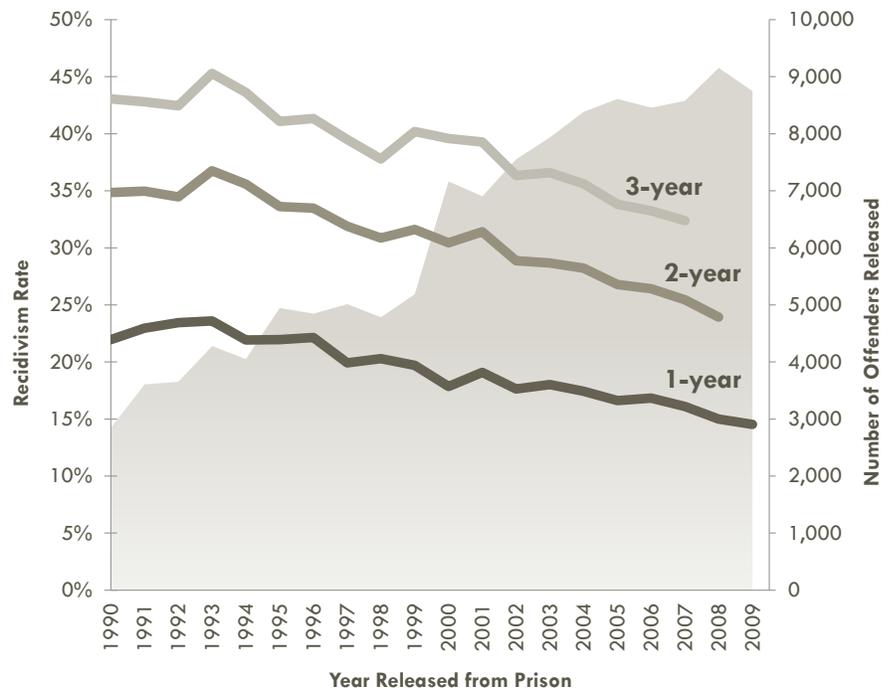
Recidivism Trends from 2000–2009:

Gender. Males had consistently higher recidivism rates than females for every release year and every follow-up period.

Age at Release. Recidivism rates decreased as age increased. The largest group of recidivists was found among offenders between the ages of 20 and 24.

Time to Recidivism Event. Fifty percent (50%) of offenders who recidivated within three years did so within the first year following release from prison.

This report is the first in a series of recidivism reports that will be regularly published by the WI DOC. The next report will include release from incarceration recidivism rates broken down by a number of additional factors not included in this report. In the near future the Department intends to publish reports including recidivism rates for offenders admitted to supervision and those discharged from supervision.



Introduction

Recidivism, broadly defined, is the reoccurrence of criminal behavior by offenders after intervention by the criminal justice system. Recidivism is defined and measured in different ways by different jurisdictions.

The Wisconsin Department of Corrections (WI DOC) defines recidivism as the following:

Following an episode of incarceration or supervision with the WI DOC, to commit a criminal offense that results in a new conviction and sentence to WI DOC custody or supervision.

WI DOC recidivism rates represent the number of persons who have recidivated divided by the total number of persons in a defined population. All recidivism rates are based on only Wisconsin offenses that have resulted in court dispositions that include custody or supervision under the WI DOC. This means that persons who have committed offenses and are subsequently serving their sentences under other state or federal jurisdictions are not counted as recidivists under this definition. Additionally, offenses resulting in only jail dispositions, fines or forfeitures, or those resulting in municipal violations are not included in calculating the recidivism rate.

Recidivism rates for three different follow-up periods are presented in this report. A follow-up period is the timeframe during which an offender is tracked to determine if he/she committed a new criminal offense. Recidivism rates are reported for one-, two-, and three-year follow-up periods.

The recidivism rates calculated by the WI DOC provide for a minimum one-year lag time to account for the time between apprehension for a new crime and subsequent court disposition. The WI DOC does not obtain offense data until an offender is convicted and sentenced to the Department. The time between the date an offender commits a crime and the date of conviction and sentencing is, on average, close to a year. Therefore, providing a one-year lag after the end of a follow-up period allows the Department to capture data on offenders who committed crimes during the last year of their follow-up periods, but were not convicted and sentenced until sometime after the follow-up period. Therefore, a report of 2008 release from prison recidivism rates with a three-year follow-up period would not be published until after 2012, allowing for the three-year follow-up period (ending in 2011) and the one-year lag time (ending in 2012).

WI DOC defines different standard recidivism rates for common groupings, called cohorts, of offenders, including:

Release from Prison: Persons released from an episode of confinement that included one or more adult conviction prison sentences.

Admission to Community Supervision: Persons who began an episode of community supervision (including probation, parole, extended supervision/mandatory release).

Discharge from Community Supervision: Persons discharged from an episode of community supervision (including probation, parole, extended supervision/mandatory release).

An offender is only counted once in any given cohort. For example, if an offender was released twice in 2007 for two short-term revocations, his or her last release in the year would be used as the date of release for

calculating the recidivism rate – both releases would not be counted, as each cohort includes an offender only once. If an offender was released in 2007, however, and then again in 2008, he or she would be included in both the 2007 and 2008 cohorts.

Similarly, an offender can only be counted as a recidivist once within any given cohort. WI DOC’s definition of recidivism considers an offender a recidivist if he or she commits an offense that results in a new court disposition involving WI DOC custody or supervision. The actual date of the recidivism event is the date the offense was committed. If an offender committed two offenses on two different dates within his or her follow-up period, the date of the earliest offense would be used as the date of the recidivism event. Appendix A provides more detail on the methodology used to calculate recidivism rates.

Principle Behind the Definition: The WI DOC definition of recidivism is based on a rather straightforward, yet fundamental principle in defining public safety. That is, generally, when members of the public are asked what they expect of an offender who is placed on probation supervision, or released from prison following a conviction for a crime, many simply respond “...that they do not commit another crime.” Therefore, the WI DOC method for calculating recidivism rates centers on an offense date for which the offender, through full due process of the legal system, is ultimately convicted of another crime. These events can be substantiated through documentation of actions taken by the court (e.g., a Judgment of Conviction).

Data Limitations: A notable limitation to fully applying this principle to calculating recidivism rates involves not having full access to data that contains information on court dispositions that do not come under the custody or supervision of the WI DOC (see bulleted list at right). As additional data on municipal violations, fines, jail-only sentences, or convictions resulting in sentences in other state or federal correctional systems becomes available to the WI DOC, and can meet stringent validation standards, the Department will expand the scope of its recidivism calculations to include these documented incidents of new criminal behavior. Under current circumstances, the Department can only measure what it is able to count and verify as accurate. Despite this limitation, it is important to note that WI DOC uses the same methodology to calculate recidivism rates for all past recidivism rates, and will continue to use this methodology for all future rates, allowing for consistent reporting of recidivism trends over time.

Wisconsin recidivism rate calculations do not include:

- persons convicted/sentenced in another state
- persons convicted/sentenced in Federal court
- persons convicted/sentenced in another country
- persons arrested with no conviction
- persons charged with no conviction
- persons with municipal ordinance violations
- persons convicted of a crime that results in a court disposition that *does not* lead to custody or supervision under the WI DOC
- persons admitted to jail or prison without a new conviction
- persons who have not been apprehended or convicted of a new crime

Revocations Involving New Criminal Behavior: In some instances offenders on supervision are revoked and returned to prison. Some are revoked for a pattern of “technical violations,” such as not reporting to their agent, not attending treatment sessions, and/or violating other specific rules of supervision. Others are revoked for a combination of rules violations and involvement in new criminal behavior. Some of these offenders are ultimately convicted of committing new crimes, however, others are not and are returned to prison for a revocation with no new sentence. WI DOC recidivism calculations do not count revocations with no

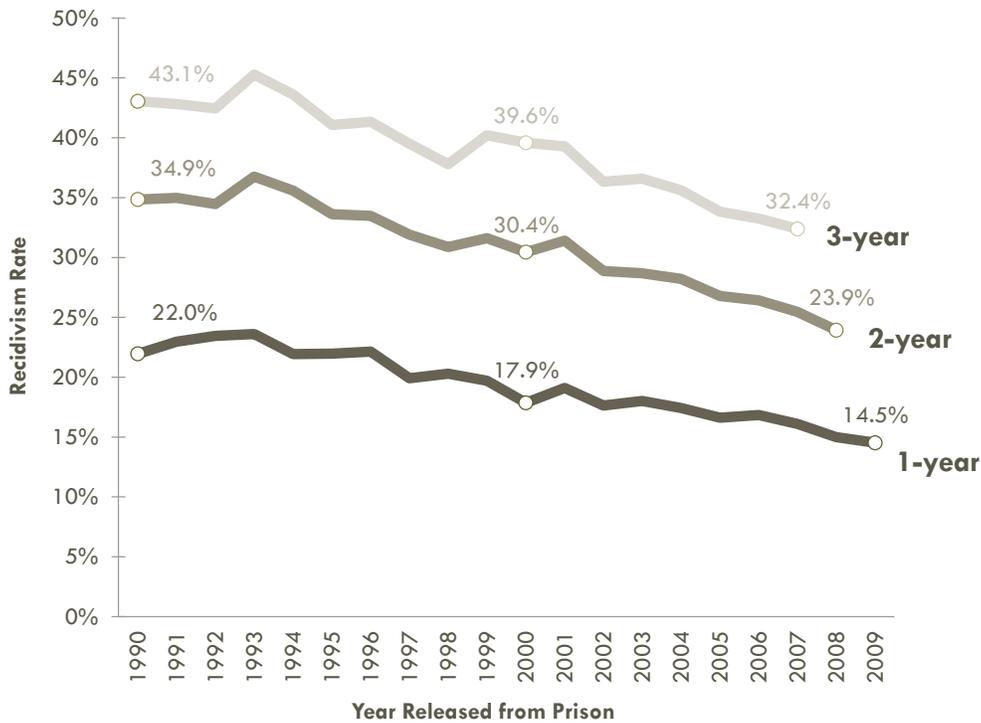
new sentences as recidivism events. A revocation is counted as a recidivism event when it involves a new criminal conviction (by a court) and its corresponding offense date took place during the follow-up period. The rationale for this is that the Department cannot know with certainty if an offender has committed a new crime unless it has been corroborated by a conviction in a court of law – otherwise, arguably, the Department would be classifying an offender as guilty of committing a new crime without applying the given standards of due process.

Release from Prison Recidivism Rates

Recidivism Rate Trends

The figure below shows overall recidivism rates for offenders released from prison beginning in 1990, by release year and follow-up period. The data shows that the recidivism rate has been steadily trending down since 1993, when the three-year follow-up recidivism rate was 45.3%, the highest during the analysis timeframe. Overall, between 1990 and 2007 the three-year rate decreased by 24.8% (10.7 percentage points), and between 1993 and 2007, it decreased by 28.5% (12.9 percentage points).

Recidivism rates are calculated at one, two, and three years and are cumulative (meaning that the longer tracking periods include all cases of recidivism up to that point). For example, the number of recidivists for a cohort at the three-year tracking period is a sum of all persons who recidivated within three years of release, which includes those offenders who were counted as recidivists for the recidivism rates at one and two years.¹



Recidivism Trends for Select Release Years*

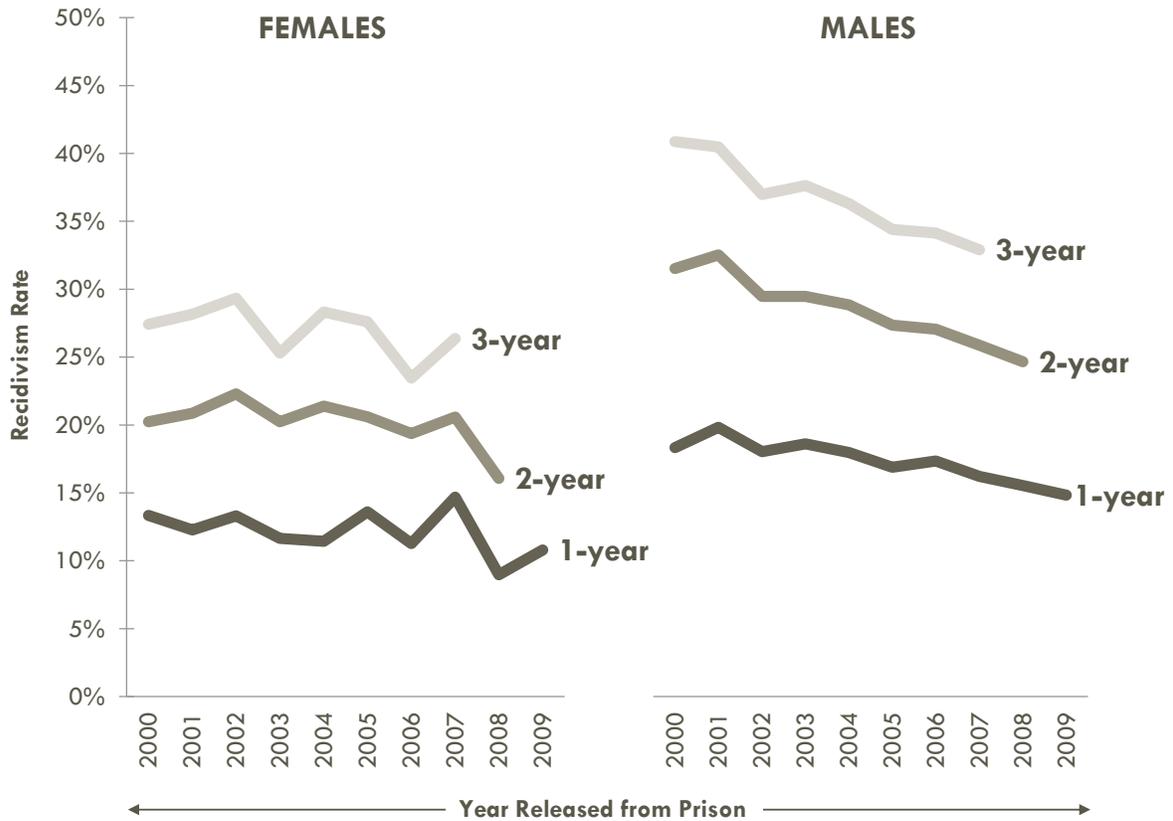
| Release Year | 1-Year Follow-Up | | | 2-Year Follow-Up | | | 3-Year Follow-Up | | |
|--------------|------------------|-------------|----------|------------------|-------------|----------|------------------|-------------|----------|
| | Total Releases | Recidivists | Rate (%) | Total Releases | Recidivists | Rate (%) | Total Releases | Recidivists | Rate (%) |
| 1990 | 2,842 | 624 | 22.0% | 2,835 | 988 | 34.9% | 2,829 | 1,218 | 43.1% |
| 1995 | 4,945 | 1,086 | 22.0% | 4,936 | 1,659 | 33.6% | 4,922 | 2,022 | 41.1% |
| 2000 | 7,162 | 1,279 | 17.9% | 7,130 | 2,171 | 30.4% | 7,121 | 2,819 | 39.6% |
| 2005 | 8,610 | 1,430 | 16.6% | 8,574 | 2,296 | 26.8% | 8,540 | 2,888 | 33.8% |
| 2007 | 8,576 | 1,380 | 16.1% | 8,547 | 2,175 | 25.4% | 8,525 | 2,761 | 32.4% |
| 2008 | 9,153 | 1,372 | 15.0% | 9,115 | 2,181 | 23.9% | — | — | — |
| 2009 | 8,747 | 1,270 | 14.5% | — | — | — | — | — | — |

* See Table 1 in Appendix B for table including all release years.

¹ Offenders who died within the timeframe of each specified follow-up period were removed from each cohort prior to recidivism rate calculations. This resulted in slightly different numbers of offenders released and recidivists for each follow-up period for each given release year.

Recidivism Rates by Gender

For releases occurring between 2000 and 2009, male offenders recidivated at a higher rate than female offenders regardless of release year or follow-up length. The average recidivism rate for males released between 2000 and 2007 (with a three-year follow-up period) was 36.5% while for females it was 27.0%. The trend for males followed the same pattern as the overall trend for WI DOC recidivism rates, while the trend for females was less consistent. However, this is likely due to the relatively small number of female offenders released each year (see table below). Variation in the number of recidivists within a small cohort will cause the recidivism rate to fluctuate more than in a large cohort.



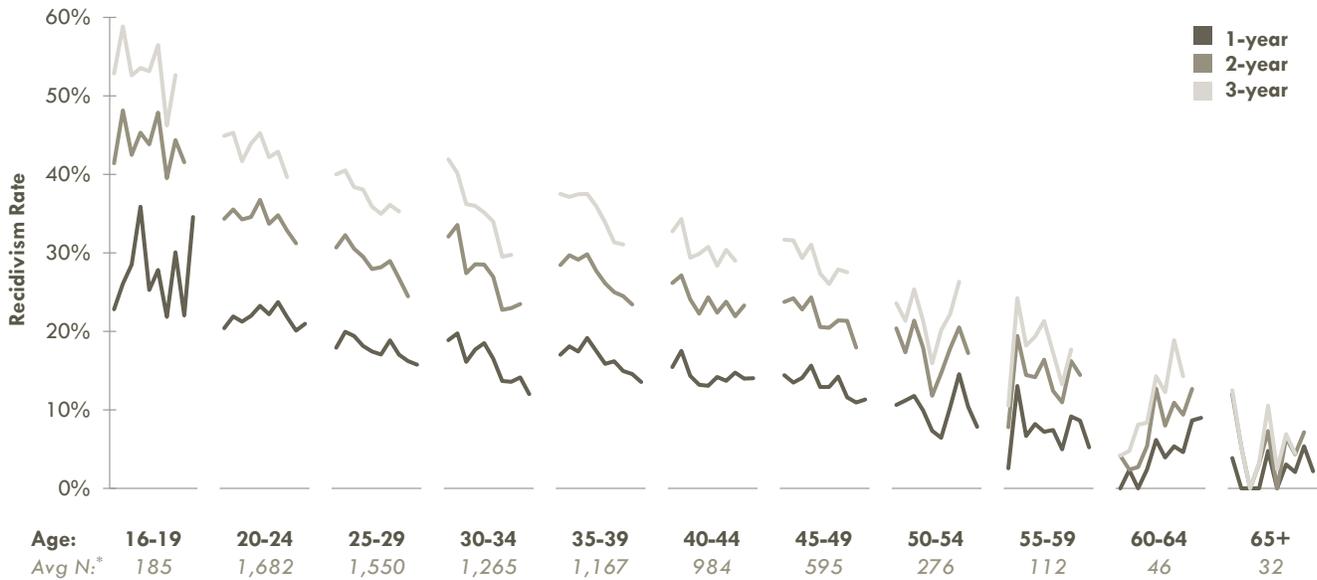
3-Year Follow-up Recidivism Rates*

| Release Year | Total Releases | Females | | Total Releases | Males | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|-------|----------------|-------------|-------|
| | | Recidivists | | | Recidivists | |
| 2000 | 682 | 187 | 27.4% | 6,439 | 2,632 | 40.9% |
| 2001 | 664 | 187 | 28.2% | 6,201 | 2,510 | 40.5% |
| 2002 | 634 | 186 | 29.3% | 6,888 | 2,547 | 37.0% |
| 2003 | 672 | 170 | 25.3% | 7,198 | 2,709 | 37.6% |
| 2004 | 706 | 200 | 28.3% | 7,617 | 2,765 | 36.3% |
| 2005 | 732 | 202 | 27.6% | 7,808 | 2,686 | 34.4% |
| 2006 | 695 | 163 | 23.5% | 7,682 | 2,623 | 34.1% |
| 2007 | 679 | 179 | 26.4% | 7,846 | 2,582 | 32.9% |

* See Table 2 in Appendix B for table including all follow-up periods.

Recidivism Rates by Age at Release

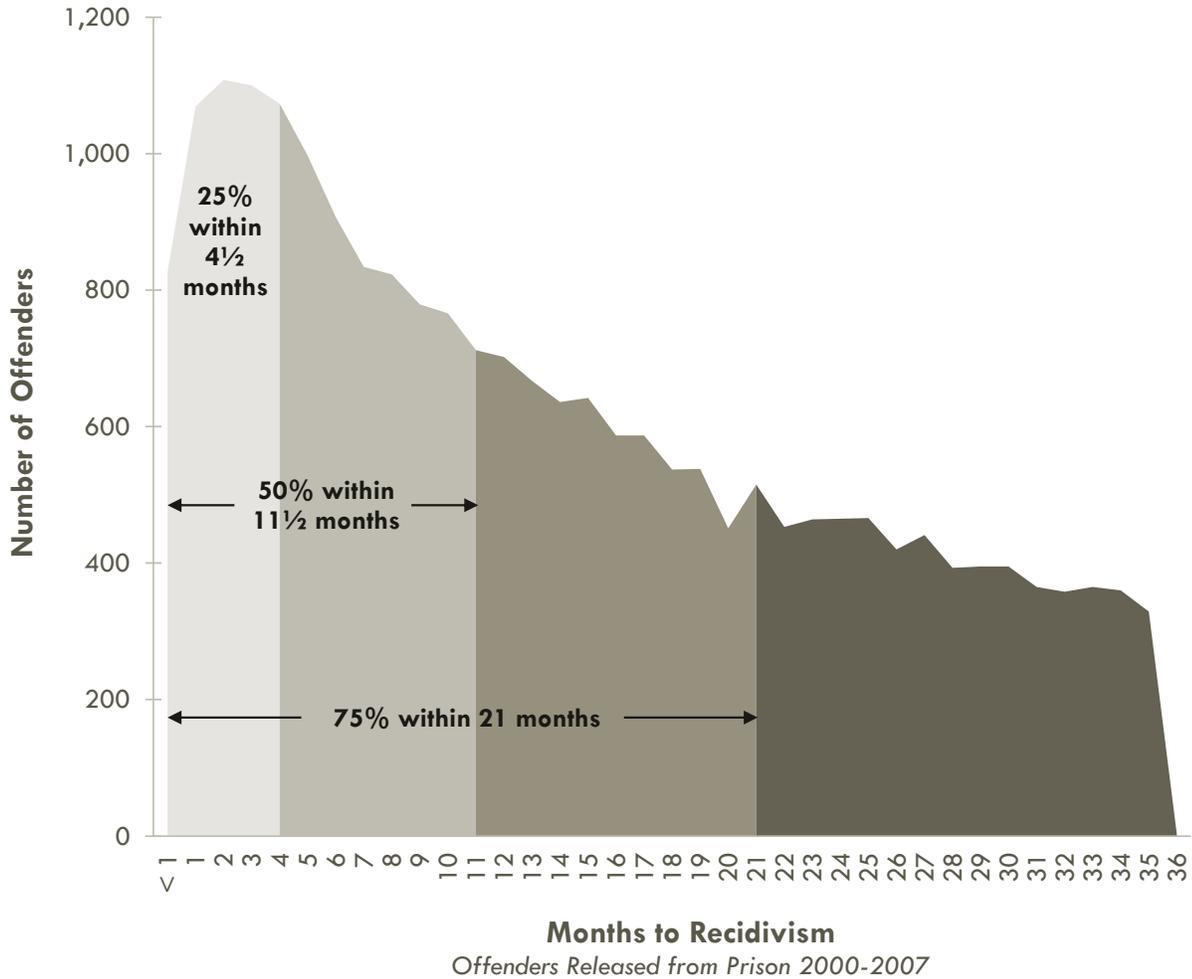
Recidivism rates for younger offenders were consistently higher than were those for older offenders. While 16 to 19 year olds had the highest recidivism rates, they also represented a very small portion of all the releases. Offenders aged 20 to 24 represented the largest number of releases and the greatest number of recidivists between 2000 and 2007 (three-year follow-up). See Appendix B (Tables 3, 4, and 5) for complete tables of recidivists by age at release.



* Average N is calculated using age data for offenders from the three-year follow-up release cohorts for release years 2000 to 2007.

Recidivism Rates by Time to Recidivism Event

Of the offenders released between 2000 and 2007 who recidivated within a three-year follow-up period, 25% recidivated within 4.5 months, 50% within 11.5 months, and 75% within 21 months of their date of release. See Appendix B (Table 6) for a complete table of recidivism rates by time to recidivism event.



Upcoming Reports

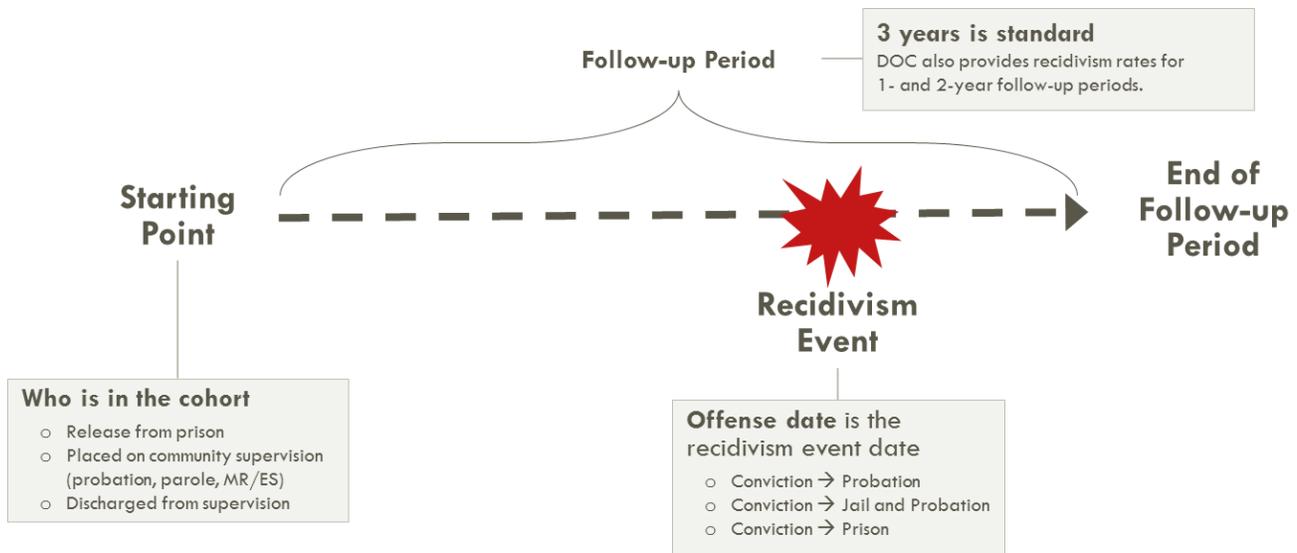
This report is the first in a series of recidivism reports that the WI DOC will publish on a regular basis. The next recidivism report will include release from incarceration recidivism rates broken down by: race, release type, length of stay in prison, number of prior episodes of incarceration, estimated risk level, recidivism offense type, and recidivist offense sentence type (prison vs. probation). Following that, reports will be published documenting recidivism rates for offenders admitted to any form of WI DOC supervision and offenders discharged from WI DOC supervision. Finally, a report examining factors that affect recidivism rates will be published. This report will examine which factors lead to success, which factors lead to failure (recidivism), and, of these factors, which contribute the most to success or failure.

Appendix A

Methodology

There are three key components involved in recidivism rate calculations:

- **Starting point** – This defines the cohort, or the group of offenders being examined to see if they recidivated. For example, offenders released from prison in 2007, or offenders beginning supervision in 2005.
- **Follow-up period** – Timeframe in which an offender has the opportunity to engage in a recidivism event. The standard timeframe used for follow-up periods is three years, but other follow-up periods (one, two, five years) are common as well. To accurately measure recidivism rates all offenders in the cohort must have the same amount of follow-up time.
- **Recidivism event** – The measure that identifies whether and when recidivism occurred. Some commonly used recidivism events are arrest, new conviction, new prison sentence, and admission to prison. WI DOC defines a recidivism event as an offense that results in a new conviction and sentence to WI DOC custody or supervision. The WI DOC uses the date of the offense that resulted in the conviction as the date of the recidivism event. Note that the conviction and sentence can occur after the end of an offender’s follow-up period.



It is important to note what starting point, follow-up period, and recidivism event are being used when comparing results from different recidivism studies, as rates are not comparable when any one of these components are different.

Starting Point

For this report, offenders released from a WI DOC facility between 1990 and 2009 were included in the various release year cohorts with the following exception: Offenders who were released from a temporary stay in a WI DOC facility, such as a hold, an alternative to revocation (ATR), or an alternative to prison (ATP) were not included in the release cohorts. Only those offenders who were released from a period of incarceration due to completing the confinement portion of their sentence or revocation were included in each release cohort.

If an offender was released more than once during a calendar year, the last release in the year was used as the offender's starting point for his or her follow-up period.

Follow-up Period

Follow-up periods for a given starting point cohort were the same for every offender in the cohort. Meaning if an offender was released from prison on January 1, 1995, he was followed until December 31, 1997 for a three-year follow-up period, while an offender released on December 31, 1995 was followed until December 30, 1998.

Offenders who died within the timeframe of each specified follow-up period were removed from the starting point cohort. For example, an offender who died one and a half years after being released would not be included in the two-year follow-up cohort, because he died before the two years were complete. However, this offender would still be included in the one-year follow-up cohort, because he did not die until after he had been in the community for the entire one year following his release. WI DOC is only able to track the deaths of offenders who are under the supervision of the DOC at the time of their deaths. Therefore offenders who died and were not under DOC custody or supervision at that time remain in the cohort.

Recidivism Event

An offender was considered a recidivist if he or she committed a new crime and was convicted and sentenced to DOC custody or supervision within his or her follow-up period. Although an offender must be convicted and sentenced to DOC custody or supervision to be considered a recidivist, it is the date of the actual offense that is considered the date of the recidivism event, not the date of conviction, sentencing, or admission to prison. Therefore the offense itself must have occurred during the offender's follow-up period. If an offender had multiple offense dates in a given follow-up period the earliest offense date was counted as the recidivism event.

For some older data, offense dates were missing but corresponding sentence dates were available. Estimated offense dates were calculated for all missing offense dates using the following equation:

$$\text{Estimated Offense Date} = \text{Sentence Date} - 209 \text{ days}^*$$

*Median number of days between offense and sentence dates based on sentence dates that occurred between January 1, 2006 and December 31, 2011

If an estimated offense date fell within an offender's follow-up period he or she was counted as a recidivist.

WI DOC's methodology considers the date of an offense as the date of the recidivism event. Often an offender is not arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced until years after committing an offense. WI DOC does not obtain data for that offense until the time that the offender is sentenced to custody or supervision under the Department. Therefore, past recidivism rates can change depending on when data is analyzed. For example, if an offender was arrested, convicted, and sentenced in 2009 for an offense committed in 1996, a recidivism rate calculated in 2008 for a 1995 starting point cohort would not count the offender as a recidivist. However, if that rate was calculated again in 2010, the offender would be considered a recidivist for the 1995 starting point cohort.

Furthermore, WI DOC is only able to calculate recidivism rates based on the data that is available to the Department. Therefore offenses that result in convictions to county jail or fines are not counted as recidivism events because the DOC is not notified when offenders receive these types of sentences or court dispositions. At this point in time, WI DOC is only able to obtain and validate data on offenders who are under WI DOC custody or supervision.

Age at Release

An offender's age at release was calculated as the number of years between the offender's date of birth and his or her release date. The offender's age was rounded down, meaning that if 25 years and 300 days had passed between an offender's date of birth and release date, that offender was identified as being 25 years old.

Time to Recidivism Event

Time to recidivism event was calculated as the number of months between the offender's date of release and the date of his or her recidivism offense. The number of months was rounded down, such that if the time between the release and the recidivism offense was two months and 27 days, the offender was categorized as having recidivated in two months from his or her release.

Percentage Change in Recidivism Rate

The percentage change in the recidivism rate reported in the executive summary and on page seven is calculated by dividing the percentage-point change by the initial recidivism rate and multiplying the resulting number by 100. This yields the percentage by which the recidivism rate changed. For example, in 1993 the recidivism rate was 45.3%, and it decreased 12.9 percentage points to 32.4% in 2007. Therefore, the resulting change in the recidivism rate was 28.5%.

Recidivism vs. Reincarceration

One statistic readily available from most corrections agencies that is sometimes confused with a recidivism rate is a reincarceration rate. This statistic is the percentage of offenders released from prison who then return to prison for **any** reason within a specified follow-up period. For the WI DOC, this would include offenders who returned to prison for a temporary stay in a WI DOC facility, such as a hold, an alternative to revocation (ATR), or an alternative to prison (ATP), and those who returned for revocations without new sentences. The

Department will be tracking reincarceration rates as a means to report on prison bed utilization and population projections, but not as a means to calculate recidivism rates.

Appendix B

Table 1. Recidivism Trends 1990-2009

| Release Year | 1-Year Follow-Up | | | 2-Year Follow-Up | | | 3-Year Follow-Up | | |
|--------------|------------------|-------------|-------|------------------|-------------|-------|------------------|-------------|-------|
| | Total Releases | Recidivists | | Total Releases | Recidivists | | Total Releases | Recidivists | |
| 1990 | 2,842 | 624 | 22.0% | 2,835 | 988 | 34.9% | 2,829 | 1,218 | 43.1% |
| 1991 | 3,606 | 828 | 23.0% | 3,594 | 1,257 | 35.0% | 3,581 | 1,533 | 42.8% |
| 1992 | 3,650 | 856 | 23.5% | 3,641 | 1,255 | 34.5% | 3,632 | 1,542 | 42.5% |
| 1993 | 4,276 | 1,009 | 23.6% | 4,263 | 1,567 | 36.8% | 4,255 | 1,927 | 45.3% |
| 1994 | 4,049 | 888 | 21.9% | 4,035 | 1,436 | 35.6% | 4,017 | 1,752 | 43.6% |
| 1995 | 4,945 | 1,086 | 22.0% | 4,936 | 1,659 | 33.6% | 4,922 | 2,022 | 41.1% |
| 1996 | 4,843 | 1,072 | 22.1% | 4,823 | 1,615 | 33.5% | 4,812 | 1,989 | 41.3% |
| 1997 | 5,010 | 998 | 19.9% | 4,990 | 1,592 | 31.9% | 4,980 | 1,967 | 39.5% |
| 1998 | 4,781 | 970 | 20.3% | 4,772 | 1,473 | 30.9% | 4,761 | 1,799 | 37.8% |
| 1999 | 5,183 | 1,021 | 19.7% | 5,176 | 1,636 | 31.6% | 5,171 | 2,079 | 40.2% |
| 2000 | 7,162 | 1,279 | 17.9% | 7,130 | 2,171 | 30.4% | 7,121 | 2,819 | 39.6% |
| 2001 | 6,903 | 1,318 | 19.1% | 6,878 | 2,160 | 31.4% | 6,865 | 2,697 | 39.3% |
| 2002 | 7,551 | 1,332 | 17.6% | 7,540 | 2,177 | 28.9% | 7,522 | 2,733 | 36.3% |
| 2003 | 7,935 | 1,430 | 18.0% | 7,897 | 2,265 | 28.7% | 7,870 | 2,879 | 36.6% |
| 2004 | 8,383 | 1,461 | 17.4% | 8,349 | 2,356 | 28.2% | 8,323 | 2,965 | 35.6% |
| 2005 | 8,610 | 1,430 | 16.6% | 8,574 | 2,296 | 26.8% | 8,540 | 2,888 | 33.8% |
| 2006 | 8,456 | 1,424 | 16.8% | 8,412 | 2,223 | 26.4% | 8,377 | 2,786 | 33.3% |
| 2007 | 8,576 | 1,380 | 16.1% | 8,547 | 2,175 | 25.4% | 8,525 | 2,761 | 32.4% |
| 2008 | 9,153 | 1,372 | 15.0% | 9,115 | 2,181 | 23.9% | — | — | — |
| 2009 | 8,747 | 1,270 | 14.5% | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Table 2. Recidivism Rates by Gender 2000-2009

| Release Year | 1-Year Follow-Up | | | | | | 2-Year Follow-Up | | | | | | 3-Year Follow-Up | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|-------------|-------|----------------|-------------|-------|------------------|-------------|-------|----------------|-------------|-------|------------------|-------------|-------|----------------|-------------|-------|
| | Females | | | Males | | | Females | | | Males | | | Females | | | Males | | |
| | Total Releases | Recidivists | Rate | Total Releases | Recidivists | Rate | Total Releases | Recidivists | Rate | Total Releases | Recidivists | Rate | Total Releases | Recidivists | Rate | Total Releases | Recidivists | Rate |
| 2000 | 682 | 91 | 13.3% | 6,480 | 1,188 | 18.3% | 682 | 138 | 20.2% | 6,448 | 2,033 | 31.5% | 682 | 187 | 27.4% | 6,439 | 2,632 | 40.9% |
| 2001 | 668 | 82 | 12.3% | 6,235 | 1,236 | 19.8% | 666 | 139 | 20.9% | 6,212 | 2,021 | 32.5% | 664 | 187 | 28.2% | 6,201 | 2,510 | 40.5% |
| 2002 | 639 | 85 | 13.3% | 6,912 | 1,247 | 18.0% | 637 | 142 | 22.3% | 6,903 | 2,035 | 29.5% | 634 | 186 | 29.3% | 6,888 | 2,547 | 37.0% |
| 2003 | 678 | 79 | 11.7% | 7,257 | 1,351 | 18.6% | 677 | 137 | 20.2% | 7,220 | 2,128 | 29.5% | 672 | 170 | 25.3% | 7,198 | 2,709 | 37.6% |
| 2004 | 708 | 81 | 11.4% | 7,675 | 1,380 | 18.0% | 706 | 151 | 21.4% | 7,643 | 2,205 | 28.8% | 706 | 200 | 28.3% | 7,617 | 2,765 | 36.3% |
| 2005 | 735 | 100 | 13.6% | 7,875 | 1,330 | 16.9% | 733 | 151 | 20.6% | 7,841 | 2,145 | 27.4% | 732 | 202 | 27.6% | 7,808 | 2,686 | 34.4% |
| 2006 | 701 | 79 | 11.3% | 7,755 | 1,345 | 17.3% | 697 | 135 | 19.4% | 7,715 | 2,088 | 27.1% | 695 | 163 | 23.5% | 7,682 | 2,623 | 34.1% |
| 2007 | 681 | 100 | 14.7% | 7,895 | 1,280 | 16.2% | 680 | 140 | 20.6% | 7,867 | 2,035 | 25.9% | 679 | 179 | 26.4% | 7,846 | 2,582 | 32.9% |
| 2008 | 780 | 70 | 9.0% | 8,373 | 1,302 | 15.5% | 778 | 125 | 16.1% | 8,337 | 2,056 | 24.7% | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2009 | 695 | 75 | 10.8% | 8,052 | 1,195 | 14.8% | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Table 3. Recidivism Rates by Age at Release (1-Year Follow-up)

| Age Category | | 2000 | | 2001 | | 2002 | | 2003 | | 2004 | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | |
|--------------|----------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| 16-19 | Total Releases | 298 | 100.0% | 188 | 100.0% | 193 | 100.0% | 170 | 100.0% | 194 | 100.0% | 187 | 100.0% | 119 | 100.0% | 133 | 100.0% | 118 | 100.0% | 136 | 100.0% |
| | Recidivists | 68 | 22.8% | 49 | 26.1% | 55 | 28.5% | 61 | 35.9% | 49 | 25.3% | 52 | 27.8% | 26 | 21.8% | 40 | 30.1% | 26 | 22.0% | 47 | 34.6% |
| 20-24 | Total Releases | 1,687 | 100.0% | 1,558 | 100.0% | 1,652 | 100.0% | 1,730 | 100.0% | 1,795 | 100.0% | 1,777 | 100.0% | 1,682 | 100.0% | 1,631 | 100.0% | 1,563 | 100.0% | 1,436 | 100.0% |
| | Recidivists | 344 | 20.4% | 341 | 21.9% | 351 | 21.2% | 380 | 22.0% | 417 | 23.2% | 394 | 22.2% | 399 | 23.7% | 356 | 21.8% | 314 | 20.1% | 301 | 21.0% |
| 25-29 | Total Releases | 1,396 | 100.0% | 1,349 | 100.0% | 1,423 | 100.0% | 1,493 | 100.0% | 1,606 | 100.0% | 1,694 | 100.0% | 1,730 | 100.0% | 1,763 | 100.0% | 1,955 | 100.0% | 1,874 | 100.0% |
| | Recidivists | 250 | 17.9% | 269 | 19.9% | 276 | 19.4% | 271 | 18.2% | 280 | 17.4% | 289 | 17.1% | 326 | 18.8% | 300 | 17.0% | 317 | 16.2% | 295 | 15.7% |
| 30-34 | Total Releases | 1,255 | 100.0% | 1,200 | 100.0% | 1,285 | 100.0% | 1,245 | 100.0% | 1,287 | 100.0% | 1,320 | 100.0% | 1,324 | 100.0% | 1,245 | 100.0% | 1,386 | 100.0% | 1,358 | 100.0% |
| | Recidivists | 237 | 18.9% | 237 | 19.8% | 207 | 16.1% | 220 | 17.7% | 238 | 18.5% | 218 | 16.5% | 181 | 13.7% | 169 | 13.6% | 196 | 14.1% | 163 | 12.0% |
| 35-39 | Total Releases | 1,158 | 100.0% | 1,089 | 100.0% | 1,182 | 100.0% | 1,212 | 100.0% | 1,200 | 100.0% | 1,167 | 100.0% | 1,137 | 100.0% | 1,239 | 100.0% | 1,263 | 100.0% | 1,197 | 100.0% |
| | Recidivists | 197 | 17.0% | 197 | 18.1% | 206 | 17.4% | 232 | 19.1% | 210 | 17.5% | 185 | 15.9% | 184 | 16.2% | 185 | 14.9% | 184 | 14.6% | 162 | 13.5% |
| 40-44 | Total Releases | 732 | 100.0% | 800 | 100.0% | 928 | 100.0% | 1,068 | 100.0% | 1,088 | 100.0% | 1,136 | 100.0% | 1,132 | 100.0% | 1,065 | 100.0% | 1,109 | 100.0% | 1,048 | 100.0% |
| | Recidivists | 113 | 15.4% | 140 | 17.5% | 133 | 14.3% | 141 | 13.2% | 142 | 13.1% | 161 | 14.2% | 155 | 13.7% | 157 | 14.7% | 155 | 14.0% | 147 | 14.0% |
| 45-49 | Total Releases | 347 | 100.0% | 408 | 100.0% | 511 | 100.0% | 570 | 100.0% | 681 | 100.0% | 743 | 100.0% | 724 | 100.0% | 828 | 100.0% | 934 | 100.0% | 848 | 100.0% |
| | Recidivists | 50 | 14.4% | 55 | 13.5% | 72 | 14.1% | 89 | 15.6% | 88 | 12.9% | 96 | 12.9% | 103 | 14.2% | 96 | 11.6% | 102 | 10.9% | 96 | 11.3% |
| 50-54 | Total Releases | 160 | 100.0% | 179 | 100.0% | 221 | 100.0% | 252 | 100.0% | 300 | 100.0% | 342 | 100.0% | 378 | 100.0% | 406 | 100.0% | 491 | 100.0% | 485 | 100.0% |
| | Recidivists | 17 | 10.6% | 20 | 11.2% | 26 | 11.8% | 25 | 9.9% | 22 | 7.3% | 22 | 6.4% | 39 | 10.3% | 59 | 14.5% | 51 | 10.4% | 38 | 7.8% |
| 55-59 | Total Releases | 78 | 100.0% | 69 | 100.0% | 90 | 100.0% | 122 | 100.0% | 125 | 100.0% | 148 | 100.0% | 141 | 100.0% | 153 | 100.0% | 197 | 100.0% | 230 | 100.0% |
| | Recidivists | 2 | 2.6% | 9 | 13.0% | 6 | 6.7% | 10 | 8.2% | 9 | 7.2% | 11 | 7.4% | 7 | 5.0% | 14 | 9.2% | 17 | 8.6% | 12 | 5.2% |
| 60-64 | Total Releases | 25 | 100.0% | 43 | 100.0% | 37 | 100.0% | 41 | 100.0% | 65 | 100.0% | 51 | 100.0% | 56 | 100.0% | 65 | 100.0% | 81 | 100.0% | 89 | 100.0% |
| | Recidivists | 0 | .0% | 1 | 2.3% | 0 | .0% | 1 | 2.4% | 4 | 6.2% | 2 | 3.9% | 3 | 5.4% | 3 | 4.6% | 7 | 8.6% | 8 | 9.0% |
| 65+ | Total Releases | 26 | 100.0% | 20 | 100.0% | 29 | 100.0% | 32 | 100.0% | 42 | 100.0% | 45 | 100.0% | 33 | 100.0% | 48 | 100.0% | 56 | 100.0% | 46 | 100.0% |
| | Recidivists | 1 | 3.8% | 0 | .0% | 0 | .0% | 0 | .0% | 2 | 4.8% | 0 | .0% | 1 | 3.0% | 1 | 2.1% | 3 | 5.4% | 1 | 2.2% |

Table 4. Recidivism Rates by Age at Release (2-Year Follow-up)

| Age Category | | 2000 | | 2001 | | 2002 | | 2003 | | 2004 | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | |
|--------------|----------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| 16-19 | Total Releases | 297 | 100.0% | 187 | 100.0% | 193 | 100.0% | 170 | 100.0% | 194 | 100.0% | 186 | 100.0% | 119 | 100.0% | 133 | 100.0% | 118 | 100.0% |
| | Recidivists | 123 | 41.4% | 90 | 48.1% | 82 | 42.5% | 77 | 45.3% | 85 | 43.8% | 89 | 47.8% | 47 | 39.5% | 59 | 44.4% | 49 | 41.5% |
| 20-24 | Total Releases | 1,684 | 100.0% | 1,554 | 100.0% | 1,652 | 100.0% | 1,722 | 100.0% | 1,788 | 100.0% | 1,772 | 100.0% | 1,676 | 100.0% | 1,627 | 100.0% | 1,561 | 100.0% |
| | Recidivists | 578 | 34.3% | 552 | 35.5% | 566 | 34.3% | 595 | 34.6% | 657 | 36.7% | 597 | 33.7% | 583 | 34.8% | 534 | 32.8% | 487 | 31.2% |
| 25-29 | Total Releases | 1,389 | 100.0% | 1,346 | 100.0% | 1,422 | 100.0% | 1,491 | 100.0% | 1,604 | 100.0% | 1,686 | 100.0% | 1,724 | 100.0% | 1,757 | 100.0% | 1,951 | 100.0% |
| | Recidivists | 426 | 30.7% | 434 | 32.2% | 434 | 30.5% | 440 | 29.5% | 448 | 27.9% | 475 | 28.2% | 499 | 28.9% | 470 | 26.8% | 477 | 24.4% |
| 30-34 | Total Releases | 1,253 | 100.0% | 1,198 | 100.0% | 1,281 | 100.0% | 1,240 | 100.0% | 1,285 | 100.0% | 1,318 | 100.0% | 1,319 | 100.0% | 1,241 | 100.0% | 1,385 | 100.0% |
| | Recidivists | 402 | 32.1% | 402 | 33.6% | 351 | 27.4% | 354 | 28.5% | 366 | 28.5% | 355 | 26.9% | 300 | 22.7% | 285 | 23.0% | 325 | 23.5% |
| 35-39 | Total Releases | 1,153 | 100.0% | 1,085 | 100.0% | 1,181 | 100.0% | 1,211 | 100.0% | 1,198 | 100.0% | 1,164 | 100.0% | 1,132 | 100.0% | 1,238 | 100.0% | 1,260 | 100.0% |
| | Recidivists | 328 | 28.4% | 322 | 29.7% | 344 | 29.1% | 361 | 29.8% | 332 | 27.7% | 304 | 26.1% | 283 | 25.0% | 303 | 24.5% | 295 | 23.4% |
| 40-44 | Total Releases | 730 | 100.0% | 796 | 100.0% | 926 | 100.0% | 1,061 | 100.0% | 1,081 | 100.0% | 1,131 | 100.0% | 1,123 | 100.0% | 1,063 | 100.0% | 1,104 | 100.0% |
| | Recidivists | 191 | 26.2% | 216 | 27.1% | 223 | 24.1% | 236 | 22.2% | 263 | 24.3% | 253 | 22.4% | 267 | 23.8% | 233 | 21.9% | 257 | 23.3% |
| 45-49 | Total Releases | 341 | 100.0% | 405 | 100.0% | 509 | 100.0% | 567 | 100.0% | 676 | 100.0% | 738 | 100.0% | 720 | 100.0% | 825 | 100.0% | 925 | 100.0% |
| | Recidivists | 81 | 23.8% | 98 | 24.2% | 116 | 22.8% | 138 | 24.3% | 139 | 20.6% | 151 | 20.5% | 154 | 21.4% | 176 | 21.3% | 166 | 17.9% |
| 50-54 | Total Releases | 157 | 100.0% | 179 | 100.0% | 220 | 100.0% | 246 | 100.0% | 297 | 100.0% | 341 | 100.0% | 376 | 100.0% | 405 | 100.0% | 482 | 100.0% |
| | Recidivists | 32 | 20.4% | 31 | 17.3% | 47 | 21.4% | 44 | 17.9% | 35 | 11.8% | 50 | 14.7% | 67 | 17.8% | 83 | 20.5% | 83 | 17.2% |
| 55-59 | Total Releases | 77 | 100.0% | 67 | 100.0% | 90 | 100.0% | 120 | 100.0% | 122 | 100.0% | 145 | 100.0% | 137 | 100.0% | 148 | 100.0% | 194 | 100.0% |
| | Recidivists | 6 | 7.8% | 13 | 19.4% | 13 | 14.4% | 17 | 14.2% | 20 | 16.4% | 18 | 12.4% | 15 | 10.9% | 24 | 16.2% | 28 | 14.4% |
| 60-64 | Total Releases | 24 | 100.0% | 42 | 100.0% | 37 | 100.0% | 37 | 100.0% | 63 | 100.0% | 50 | 100.0% | 55 | 100.0% | 64 | 100.0% | 79 | 100.0% |
| | Recidivists | 1 | 4.2% | 1 | 2.4% | 1 | 2.7% | 2 | 5.4% | 8 | 12.7% | 4 | 8.0% | 6 | 10.9% | 6 | 9.4% | 10 | 12.7% |
| 65+ | Total Releases | 25 | 100.0% | 19 | 100.0% | 29 | 100.0% | 32 | 100.0% | 41 | 100.0% | 43 | 100.0% | 31 | 100.0% | 46 | 100.0% | 56 | 100.0% |
| | Recidivists | 3 | 12.0% | 1 | 5.3% | 0 | .0% | 1 | 3.1% | 3 | 7.3% | 0 | .0% | 2 | 6.5% | 2 | 4.3% | 4 | 7.1% |

Table 5. Recidivism Rates by Age at Release (3-Year Follow-up)

| Age Category | | 2000 | | 2001 | | 2002 | | 2003 | | 2004 | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | |
|--------------|----------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| 16-19 | Total Releases | 297 | 100.0% | 187 | 100.0% | 192 | 100.0% | 170 | 100.0% | 192 | 100.0% | 186 | 100.0% | 119 | 100.0% | 133 | 100.0% |
| | Recidivists | 157 | 52.9% | 110 | 58.8% | 101 | 52.6% | 91 | 53.5% | 102 | 53.1% | 105 | 56.5% | 55 | 46.2% | 70 | 52.6% |
| 20-24 | Total Releases | 1,682 | 100.0% | 1,554 | 100.0% | 1,651 | 100.0% | 1,719 | 100.0% | 1,784 | 100.0% | 1,771 | 100.0% | 1,672 | 100.0% | 1,625 | 100.0% |
| | Recidivists | 755 | 44.9% | 704 | 45.3% | 688 | 41.7% | 755 | 43.9% | 807 | 45.2% | 747 | 42.2% | 717 | 42.9% | 644 | 39.6% |
| 25-29 | Total Releases | 1,388 | 100.0% | 1,343 | 100.0% | 1,421 | 100.0% | 1,487 | 100.0% | 1,603 | 100.0% | 1,684 | 100.0% | 1,720 | 100.0% | 1,752 | 100.0% |
| | Recidivists | 555 | 40.0% | 544 | 40.5% | 545 | 38.4% | 566 | 38.1% | 575 | 35.9% | 589 | 35.0% | 621 | 36.1% | 618 | 35.3% |
| 30-34 | Total Releases | 1,250 | 100.0% | 1,198 | 100.0% | 1,279 | 100.0% | 1,237 | 100.0% | 1,281 | 100.0% | 1,313 | 100.0% | 1,318 | 100.0% | 1,241 | 100.0% |
| | Recidivists | 524 | 41.9% | 481 | 40.2% | 463 | 36.2% | 445 | 36.0% | 450 | 35.1% | 446 | 34.0% | 389 | 29.5% | 369 | 29.7% |
| 35-39 | Total Releases | 1,152 | 100.0% | 1,083 | 100.0% | 1,180 | 100.0% | 1,208 | 100.0% | 1,196 | 100.0% | 1,161 | 100.0% | 1,123 | 100.0% | 1,236 | 100.0% |
| | Recidivists | 432 | 37.5% | 402 | 37.1% | 442 | 37.5% | 453 | 37.5% | 430 | 36.0% | 393 | 33.9% | 352 | 31.3% | 384 | 31.1% |
| 40-44 | Total Releases | 730 | 100.0% | 793 | 100.0% | 922 | 100.0% | 1,055 | 100.0% | 1,076 | 100.0% | 1,122 | 100.0% | 1,116 | 100.0% | 1,059 | 100.0% |
| | Recidivists | 239 | 32.7% | 272 | 34.3% | 271 | 29.4% | 315 | 29.9% | 331 | 30.8% | 318 | 28.3% | 339 | 30.4% | 307 | 29.0% |
| 45-49 | Total Releases | 341 | 100.0% | 402 | 100.0% | 508 | 100.0% | 564 | 100.0% | 673 | 100.0% | 730 | 100.0% | 717 | 100.0% | 821 | 100.0% |
| | Recidivists | 108 | 31.7% | 127 | 31.6% | 149 | 29.3% | 175 | 31.0% | 184 | 27.3% | 190 | 26.0% | 200 | 27.9% | 226 | 27.5% |
| 50-54 | Total Releases | 157 | 100.0% | 178 | 100.0% | 217 | 100.0% | 244 | 100.0% | 295 | 100.0% | 338 | 100.0% | 374 | 100.0% | 403 | 100.0% |
| | Recidivists | 37 | 23.6% | 38 | 21.3% | 55 | 25.3% | 52 | 21.3% | 47 | 15.9% | 68 | 20.1% | 83 | 22.2% | 106 | 26.3% |
| 55-59 | Total Releases | 76 | 100.0% | 66 | 100.0% | 88 | 100.0% | 119 | 100.0% | 122 | 100.0% | 145 | 100.0% | 136 | 100.0% | 147 | 100.0% |
| | Recidivists | 8 | 10.5% | 16 | 24.2% | 16 | 18.2% | 23 | 19.3% | 26 | 21.3% | 25 | 17.2% | 18 | 13.2% | 26 | 17.7% |
| 60-64 | Total Releases | 24 | 100.0% | 42 | 100.0% | 37 | 100.0% | 36 | 100.0% | 63 | 100.0% | 49 | 100.0% | 53 | 100.0% | 63 | 100.0% |
| | Recidivists | 1 | 4.2% | 2 | 4.8% | 3 | 8.1% | 3 | 8.3% | 9 | 14.3% | 6 | 12.2% | 10 | 18.9% | 9 | 14.3% |
| 65+ | Total Releases | 24 | 100.0% | 19 | 100.0% | 27 | 100.0% | 31 | 100.0% | 38 | 100.0% | 41 | 100.0% | 29 | 100.0% | 45 | 100.0% |
| | Recidivists | 3 | 12.5% | 1 | 5.3% | 0 | .0% | 1 | 3.2% | 4 | 10.5% | 1 | 2.4% | 2 | 6.9% | 2 | 4.4% |

Table 6. Months to Recidivism (3-Year Follow-up)

| Mos to Rcdvsm | 2000 | | 2001 | | 2002 | | 2003 | | 2004 | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Rcdvst | Cmtlv % |
| <1 | 109 | 3.9 | 92 | 3.4 | 99 | 3.6 | 97 | 3.4 | 95 | 3.2 | 104 | 3.6 | 115 | 4.1 | 115 | 4.2 |
| 1 | 126 | 8.3 | 123 | 8.0 | 127 | 8.3 | 158 | 8.9 | 132 | 7.7 | 140 | 8.4 | 125 | 8.6 | 138 | 9.2 |
| 2 | 122 | 12.7 | 127 | 12.7 | 125 | 12.8 | 143 | 13.8 | 153 | 12.8 | 155 | 13.8 | 154 | 14.1 | 129 | 13.8 |
| 3 | 134 | 17.4 | 135 | 17.7 | 123 | 17.3 | 144 | 18.8 | 141 | 17.6 | 130 | 18.3 | 142 | 19.2 | 151 | 19.3 |
| 4 | 130 | 22.0 | 111 | 21.8 | 141 | 22.5 | 142 | 23.8 | 136 | 22.2 | 139 | 23.1 | 143 | 24.4 | 131 | 24.0 |
| 5 | 115 | 26.1 | 106 | 25.7 | 129 | 27.2 | 136 | 28.5 | 133 | 26.6 | 123 | 27.4 | 125 | 28.9 | 130 | 28.8 |
| 6 | 101 | 29.7 | 109 | 29.8 | 119 | 31.6 | 117 | 32.5 | 137 | 31.3 | 118 | 31.5 | 100 | 32.4 | 106 | 32.6 |
| 7 | 102 | 33.3 | 110 | 33.9 | 91 | 34.9 | 107 | 36.3 | 110 | 35.0 | 117 | 35.5 | 98 | 36.0 | 99 | 36.2 |
| 8 | 99 | 36.8 | 111 | 38.0 | 86 | 38.1 | 99 | 39.7 | 125 | 39.2 | 107 | 39.2 | 96 | 39.4 | 100 | 39.8 |
| 9 | 79 | 39.6 | 124 | 42.6 | 89 | 41.3 | 106 | 43.4 | 90 | 42.2 | 98 | 42.6 | 113 | 43.5 | 80 | 42.7 |
| 10 | 80 | 42.5 | 80 | 45.5 | 105 | 45.2 | 94 | 46.6 | 114 | 46.1 | 101 | 46.1 | 100 | 47.1 | 92 | 46.0 |
| 11 | 74 | 45.1 | 86 | 48.7 | 91 | 48.5 | 82 | 49.5 | 85 | 48.9 | 86 | 49.1 | 103 | 50.8 | 105 | 49.8 |
| 12 | 92 | 48.4 | 103 | 52.5 | 76 | 51.3 | 76 | 52.1 | 86 | 51.8 | 87 | 52.1 | 97 | 54.2 | 85 | 52.9 |
| 13 | 87 | 51.4 | 91 | 55.9 | 93 | 54.7 | 69 | 54.5 | 84 | 54.7 | 98 | 55.5 | 76 | 57.0 | 69 | 55.4 |
| 14 | 93 | 54.7 | 88 | 59.2 | 67 | 57.1 | 68 | 56.9 | 87 | 57.6 | 85 | 58.4 | 60 | 59.1 | 88 | 58.6 |
| 15 | 83 | 57.7 | 66 | 61.6 | 85 | 60.2 | 86 | 59.9 | 98 | 60.9 | 79 | 61.2 | 71 | 61.7 | 74 | 61.3 |
| 16 | 84 | 60.7 | 65 | 64.0 | 69 | 62.8 | 80 | 62.7 | 85 | 63.8 | 67 | 63.5 | 76 | 64.4 | 61 | 63.5 |
| 17 | 79 | 63.5 | 51 | 65.9 | 67 | 65.2 | 77 | 65.3 | 85 | 66.6 | 85 | 66.4 | 70 | 66.9 | 73 | 66.1 |
| 18 | 71 | 66.0 | 59 | 68.1 | 70 | 67.8 | 66 | 67.6 | 63 | 68.8 | 76 | 69.1 | 60 | 69.1 | 72 | 68.7 |
| 19 | 71 | 68.5 | 67 | 70.6 | 76 | 70.5 | 64 | 69.9 | 66 | 71.0 | 81 | 71.9 | 58 | 71.1 | 55 | 70.7 |
| 20 | 49 | 70.2 | 58 | 72.7 | 57 | 72.6 | 65 | 72.1 | 65 | 73.2 | 49 | 73.6 | 60 | 73.3 | 48 | 72.5 |
| 21 | 73 | 72.8 | 69 | 75.3 | 66 | 75.0 | 61 | 74.2 | 76 | 75.8 | 55 | 75.5 | 56 | 75.3 | 59 | 74.6 |
| 22 | 55 | 74.8 | 56 | 77.4 | 71 | 77.6 | 63 | 76.4 | 48 | 77.4 | 52 | 77.3 | 54 | 77.2 | 54 | 76.6 |
| 23 | 61 | 76.9 | 67 | 79.9 | 48 | 79.4 | 59 | 78.5 | 54 | 79.2 | 53 | 79.1 | 64 | 79.5 | 58 | 78.7 |
| 24 | 78 | 79.7 | 57 | 82.0 | 62 | 81.7 | 52 | 80.3 | 55 | 81.0 | 50 | 80.9 | 50 | 81.3 | 61 | 80.9 |
| 25 | 67 | 82.1 | 47 | 83.7 | 50 | 83.5 | 68 | 82.6 | 60 | 83.1 | 66 | 83.1 | 59 | 83.5 | 49 | 82.7 |
| 26 | 53 | 84.0 | 57 | 85.8 | 42 | 85.0 | 51 | 84.4 | 56 | 85.0 | 52 | 84.9 | 46 | 85.1 | 63 | 84.9 |
| 27 | 58 | 86.0 | 54 | 87.8 | 55 | 87.0 | 62 | 86.6 | 61 | 87.0 | 56 | 86.9 | 48 | 86.8 | 47 | 86.6 |
| 28 | 60 | 88.2 | 44 | 89.5 | 45 | 88.7 | 49 | 88.3 | 52 | 88.8 | 47 | 88.5 | 48 | 88.5 | 48 | 88.4 |
| 29 | 46 | 89.8 | 42 | 91.0 | 46 | 90.4 | 52 | 90.1 | 53 | 90.6 | 49 | 90.2 | 59 | 90.7 | 48 | 90.1 |
| 30 | 59 | 91.9 | 39 | 92.5 | 47 | 92.1 | 55 | 92.0 | 53 | 92.3 | 43 | 91.7 | 54 | 92.6 | 45 | 91.7 |
| 31 | 46 | 93.5 | 48 | 94.3 | 41 | 93.6 | 40 | 93.4 | 42 | 93.8 | 53 | 93.5 | 47 | 94.3 | 48 | 93.5 |
| 32 | 43 | 95.0 | 34 | 95.5 | 59 | 95.8 | 41 | 94.8 | 41 | 95.1 | 51 | 95.3 | 41 | 95.8 | 48 | 95.2 |
| 33 | 51 | 96.8 | 41 | 97.0 | 40 | 97.2 | 55 | 96.7 | 46 | 96.7 | 56 | 97.2 | 34 | 97.0 | 42 | 96.7 |
| 34 | 49 | 98.6 | 46 | 98.7 | 41 | 98.7 | 50 | 98.4 | 39 | 98.0 | 48 | 98.9 | 43 | 98.5 | 44 | 98.3 |
| 35 | 39 | 100.0 | 34 | 100.0 | 35 | 100.0 | 45 | 100.0 | 58 | 100.0 | 31 | 100.0 | 41 | 100.0 | 46 | 100.0 |
| 36 | 1 | 100.0 | 0 | 100.0 | 0 | 100.0 | 0 | 100.0 | 1 | 100.0 | 1 | 100.0 | 0 | 100.0 | 0 | 100.0 |
| TOTAL | 2,819 | 100.0 | 2,697 | 100.0 | 2,733 | 100.0 | 2,879 | 100.0 | 2,965 | 100.0 | 2,888 | 100.0 | 2,786 | 100.0 | 2,761 | 100.0 |

Mos to Rcdvsm: Months to Recidivism

Rcdvst: Number of Recidivists

Cmtlv %: Cumulative Percentage